

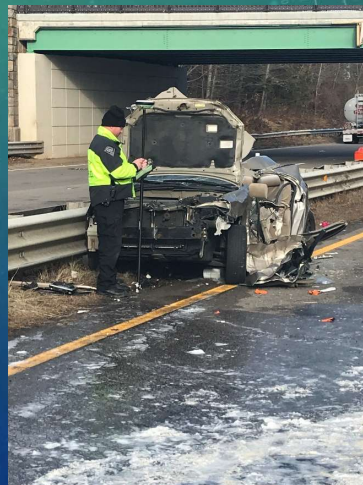
UPDATED ELECTRONIC SURVEY EQUIPMENT FOR THE STATE POLICE CRASH RECONSTRUCTION UNIT

PRESENTED BY LIEUTENANT RICHARD WOLANSKI,
C.A.R.S. UNIT COMMANDER

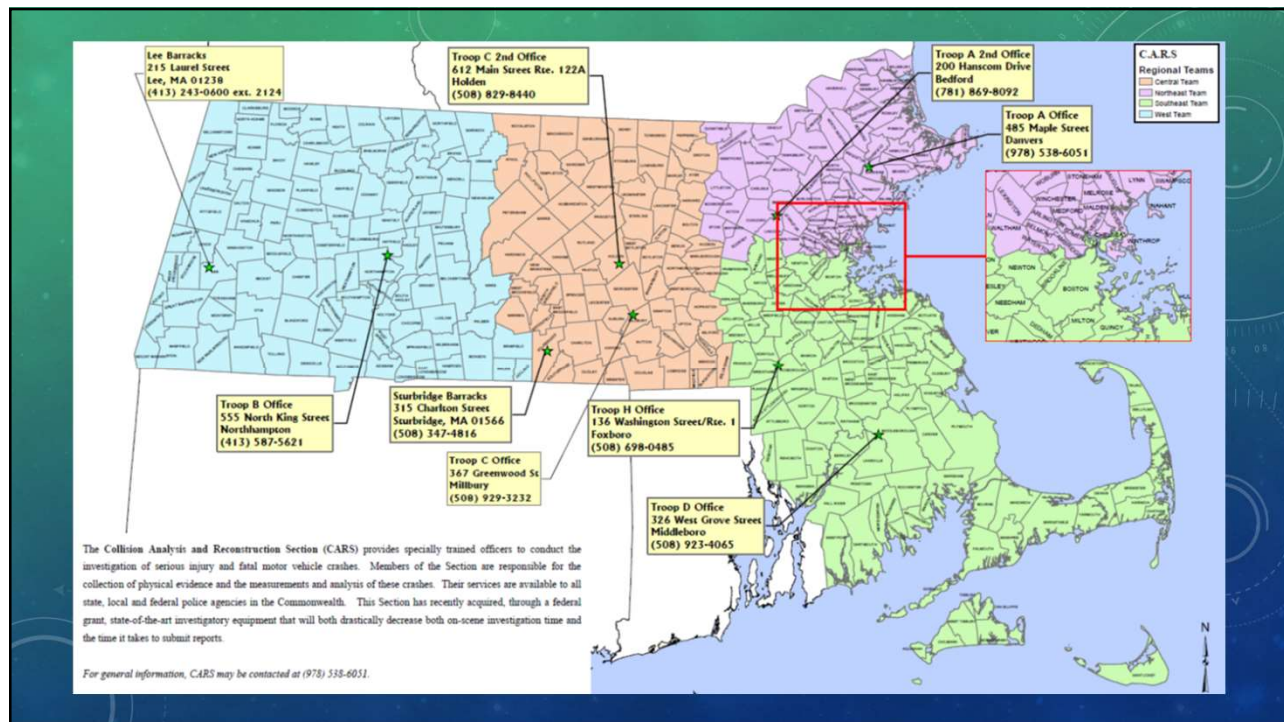
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COLLISION ANALYSIS & RECONSTRUCTION SECTION

- Statewide Unit
- 19 Troopers, 2 Sergeants
- Divided into Four Teams:
 - Northeast (Essex, Middlesex)
 - Southeast (Norfolk, Suffolk, Bristol, Plymouth, Cape & Islands)
 - Central (Worcester)
 - West (Hampden, Franklin/Hampshire, Berkshire)



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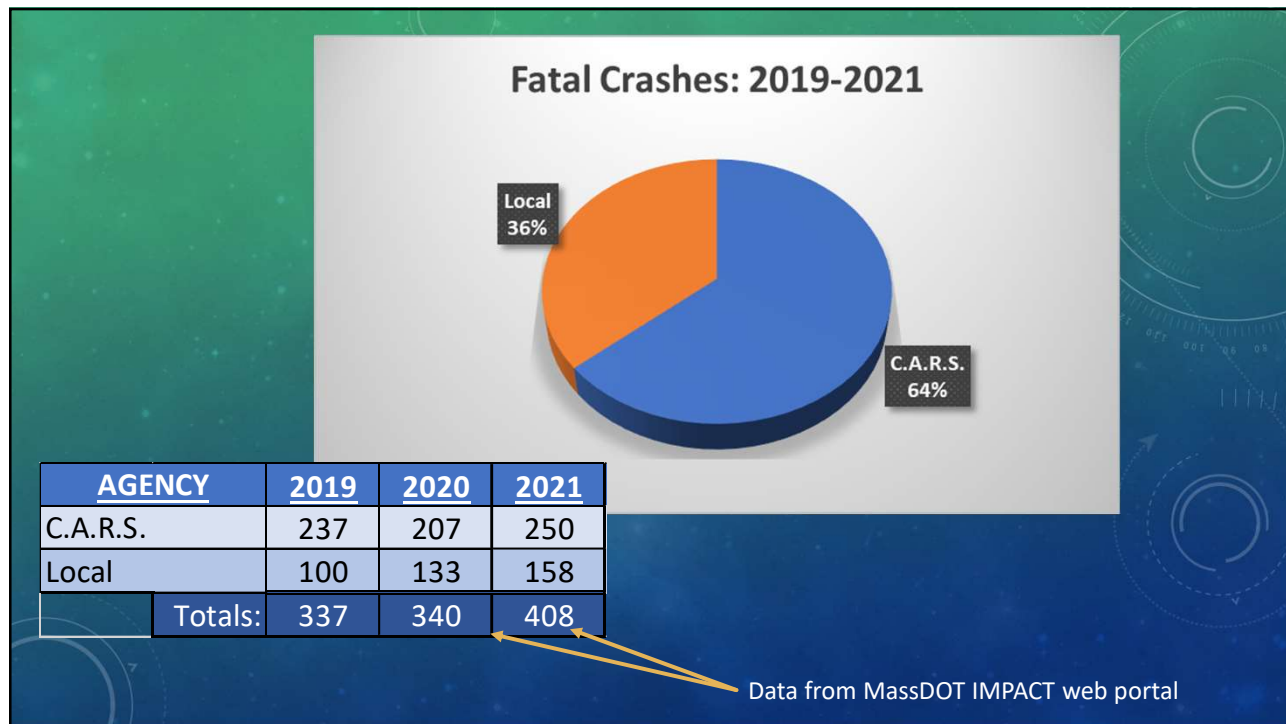
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C.A.R.S – RESPONSE PROTOCOL

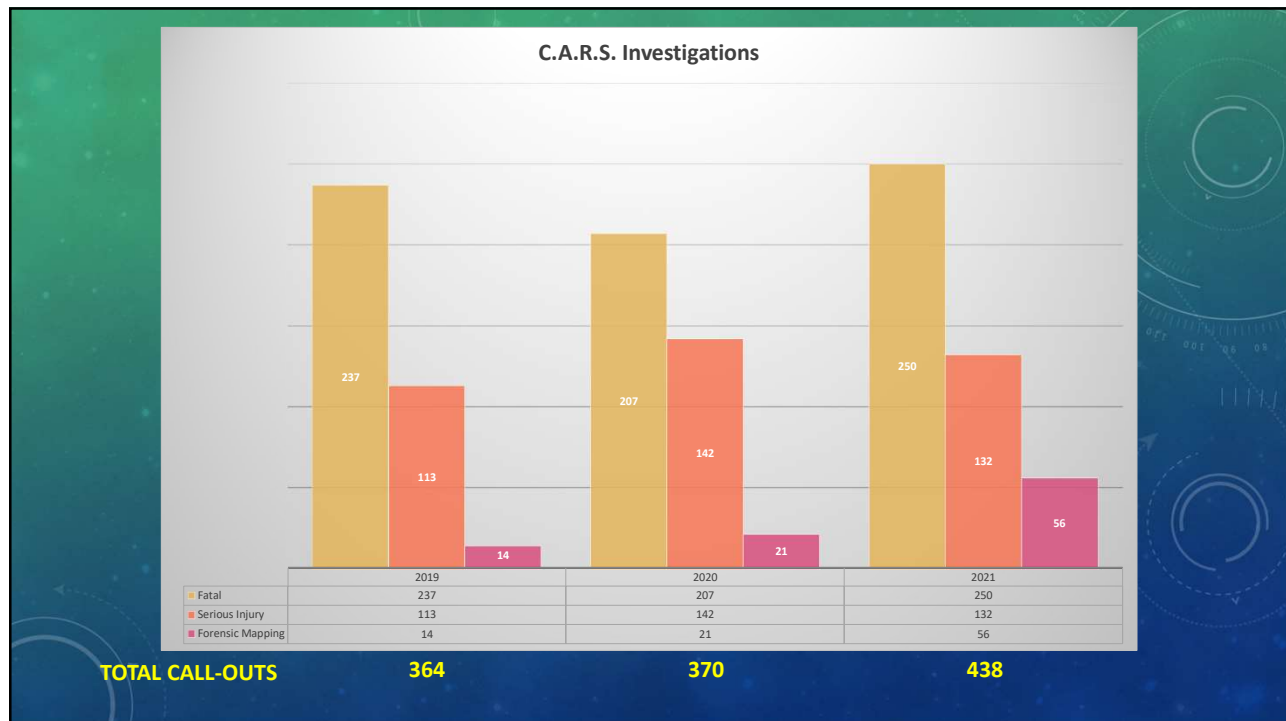
MSP General Order TRF-12

1. When any crash involves a fatality;
2. When any "serious injury" crash involves a strong possibility of criminal charges being filed;
3. When any Department vehicle collision involves serious injury or death;
4. When any serious injury occurs at a work zone where a member is working a paid detail;
5. When any Department pursuit results in serious injury or death;
6. Upon request by another police department/agency (#1 and/or #2 should be present)
7. Upon request of any Local, State or Federal agency, for the purpose of forensic mapping of crime scenes. (after consultation and approval of the CARS Section Commander through the Team Leader)
8. As directed by the Troop/Section Commander.

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PROJECT GOALS

- Increase data collection for fatal & serious injury crashes by 50%
- Increase data accuracy by 150%
- Increase C.A.R.S. available mapping equipment by 50%
- Provide accurate, to-scale diagrams to relevant stakeholders
 - Prosecuting District Attorneys in criminal cases
 - MassDOT
 - RMV
- Reduce traffic congestion related to road closures due to crash investigations

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PROPOSAL

- Purchase four (4) Leica GS18 GNSS Receivers, including CS20 Data Collectors
 - \$24,185.00 per unit, for a total of \$96,740.00
- Total cost of project: \$96,740.00
- Training/familiarization for current members of the State Police Collision Analysis & Reconstruction Section

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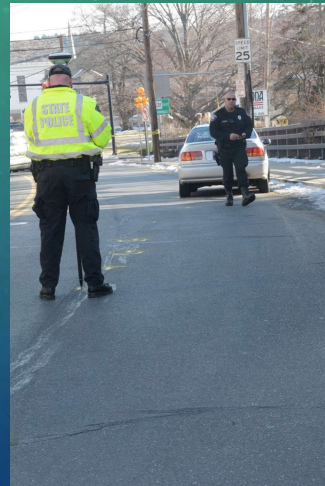
GNSS RTK ROVER & TOTAL STATION



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GNSS RTK Rover

- Collects data quickly (2-3 seconds per point)
- Minimal equipment
- One-person unit
- Utilizes the Massachusetts Continuously Operating Reference Station (MaCORS) Network
- Accurate and reliable
- Records location data in 3-dimensions: longitude, latitude, and elevation



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What is MaCORS?

From mass.gov:

MaCORS is a system of continuously operating Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) reference stations located throughout Massachusetts. It is designed to assist surveying, engineering, and GIS mapping professionals in a variety of static and real-time differential GNSS positioning applications. It is comprised of 20 GNSS base stations approximately 50 km apart, throughout Massachusetts.

Access to MaCORS allows Troopers to obtain location data accurate up to 3 centimeters. More traditional methods of obtaining latitude & longitude coordinates (e.g. through laptop computers, phone GPS, or vehicle navigation systems) are inaccurate and error-prone.

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CURRENT C.A.R.S. EQUIPMENT

GNSS RTK ROVER

- Northeast Team
 - 6 Troopers
 - 2 GNSS RTK Rovers (GS14)
- Central Team
 - 4 Troopers
 - 2 GNSS RTK Rovers (GS14)
- Southeast Team
 - 7 Troopers
 - 4 GNSS RTK Rovers (GS14)
- West Team
 - 4 Troopers
 - 1 GNSS RTK Rover (GS14)

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UPDATED EQUIPMENT



New to the GS18:

- Greater satellite access
 - Allows for expanded coverage in areas where cell signals are difficult to obtain
 - Allows for expanded coverage in areas where obstructions (tall structures, tree coverage) block signals
- “Tilt” feature
 - Antenna no longer needs to be level and plumb above the data point
 - This allows access to evidence previously unobtainable; for example, evidence located under a vehicle or alongside a tall structure or box trailer
- “Scan” feature
 - Captures images through integrated cameras
 - Creates “pointcloud” for 3-dimensional images

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UPDATED CAPABILITIES



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TOTAL STATION



- Does not require satellite acquisition
- Two-person operation
- Measures using distance and angles from a fixed point
- Records in 3-dimensions, including elevation

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CURRENT C.A.R.S. EQUIPMENT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NORTHEAST TEAM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Troopers • 2 GNSS RTK Rovers (GS14) • 2 Total Stations • Central Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Troopers • 2 GNSS RTK Rovers (GS14) • 1 Total Station | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southeast Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 Troopers • 3 GNSS RTK Rovers (GS14) • 1 Total Station • West Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Troopers • 1 GNSS RTK Rover (GS14) • 0 Total Station |
|---|--|

Currently 57% of C.A.R.S. Troopers equipped with mapping equipment

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UPDATED EQUIPMENT



New to the TS13:

- “Robotic” capabilities
 - Equipped with Automatic Target Recognition, which tracks the prism pole and records data points
 - Allows for one-person operation
- “Prism-less” target acquisition
- Updated coding and line work features significantly reduces time in the field

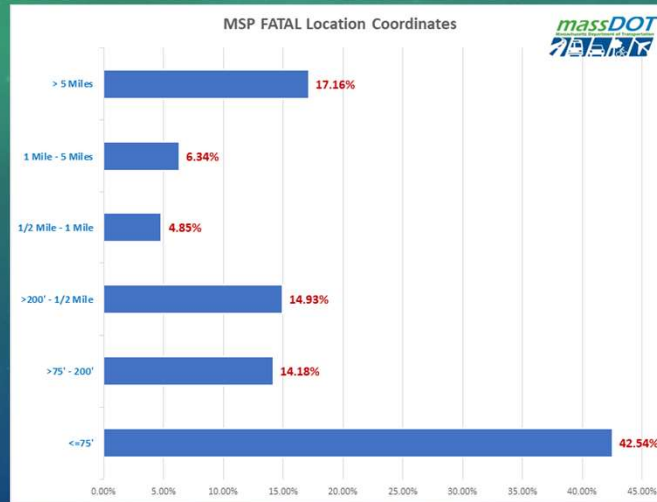
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ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

- Accuracy of location data
- Expanded data capture
- Data element reporting
- Accuracy in citation & adjudication data
- Reduction in scene investigation time

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ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED – ACCURACY OF LOCATION DATA



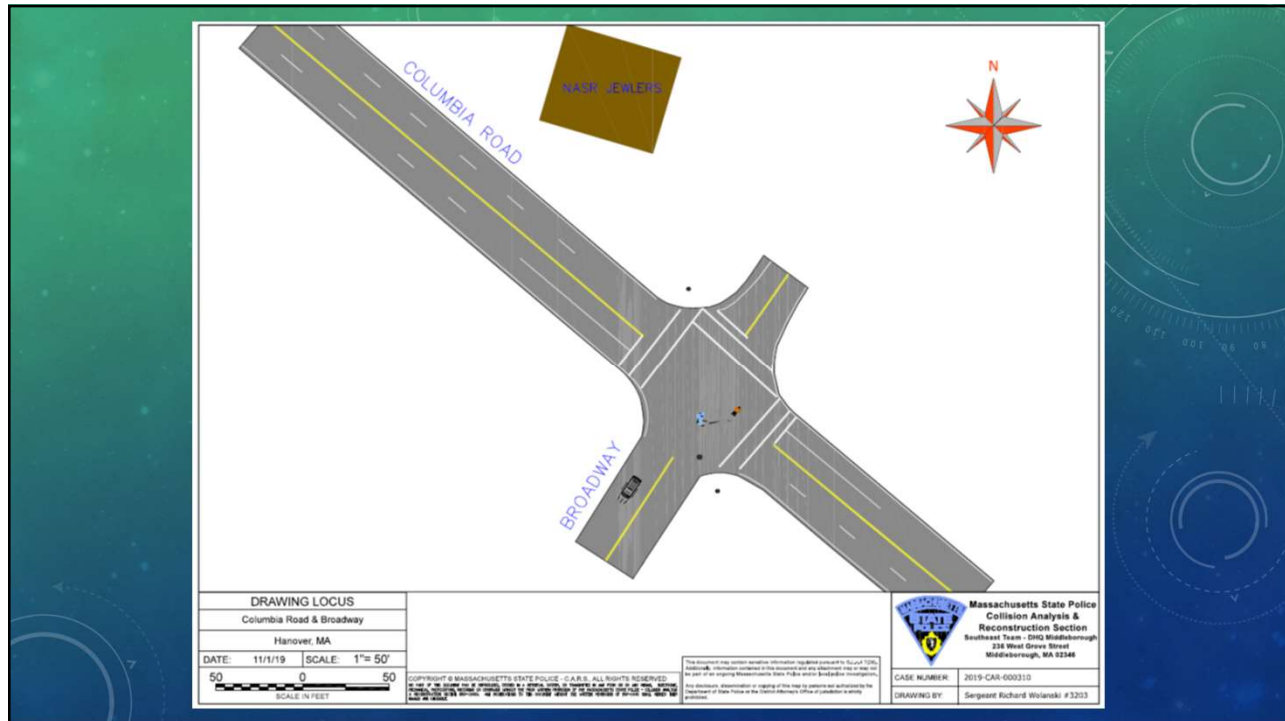
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ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED – ACCURACY OF LOCATION DATA

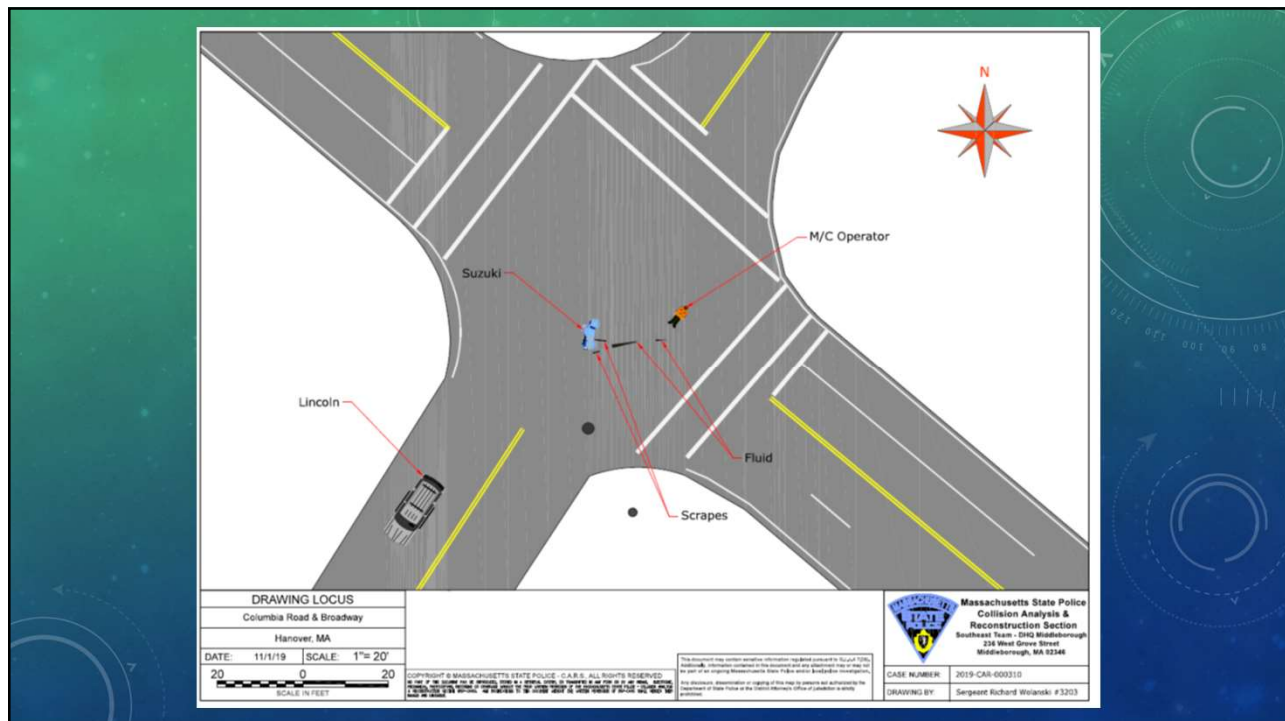
- Data sourced from 268 crashes investigated by C.A.R.S. in 2019-2020
- 57% of coordinates entered had an error in excess of 75 feet
- 43% of coordinates had an error in excess of 200 feet
- Inaccurate coordinates originated in a number of ways:
 - Phone GPS
 - On-Board Vehicle navigation Systems
 - On-line Maps (Google, Bing)
 - Unavailability of GPS equipment
 - West of the Route 495 corridor, GNSS RTK Rovers were available or operational ~50%

SOLUTION: State Plane Coordinates Acquired through the MaCORS Network

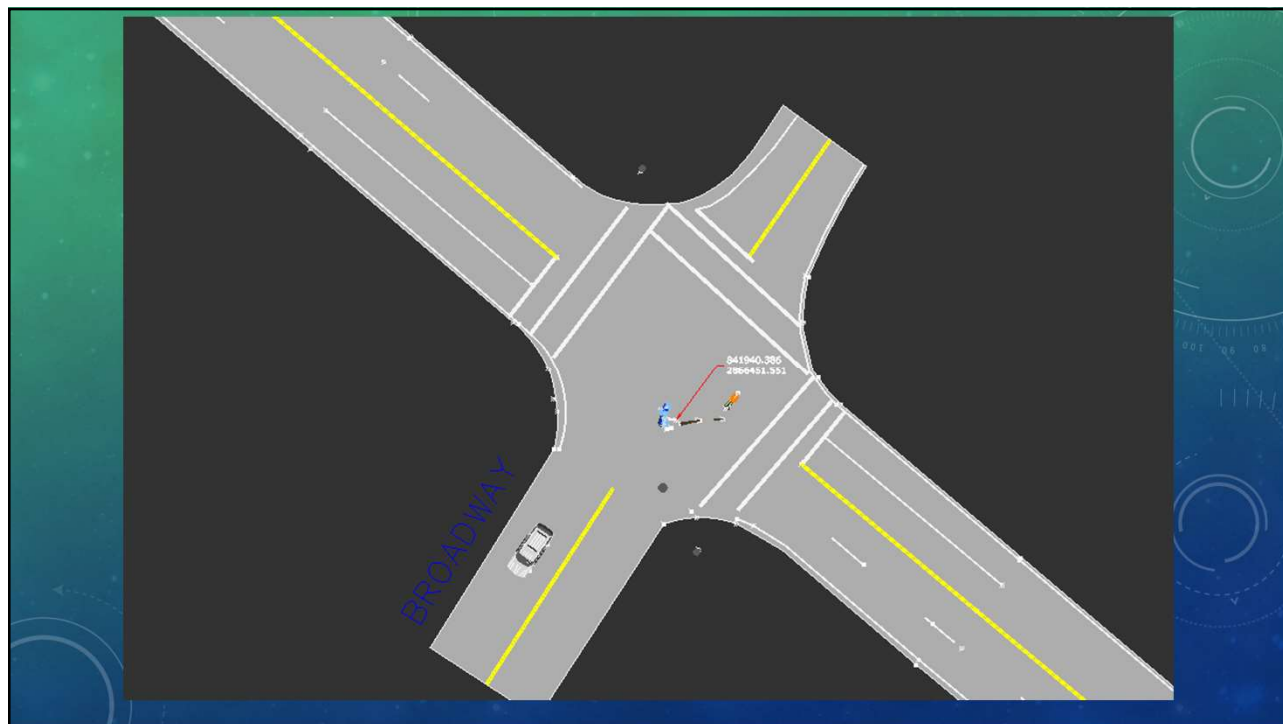
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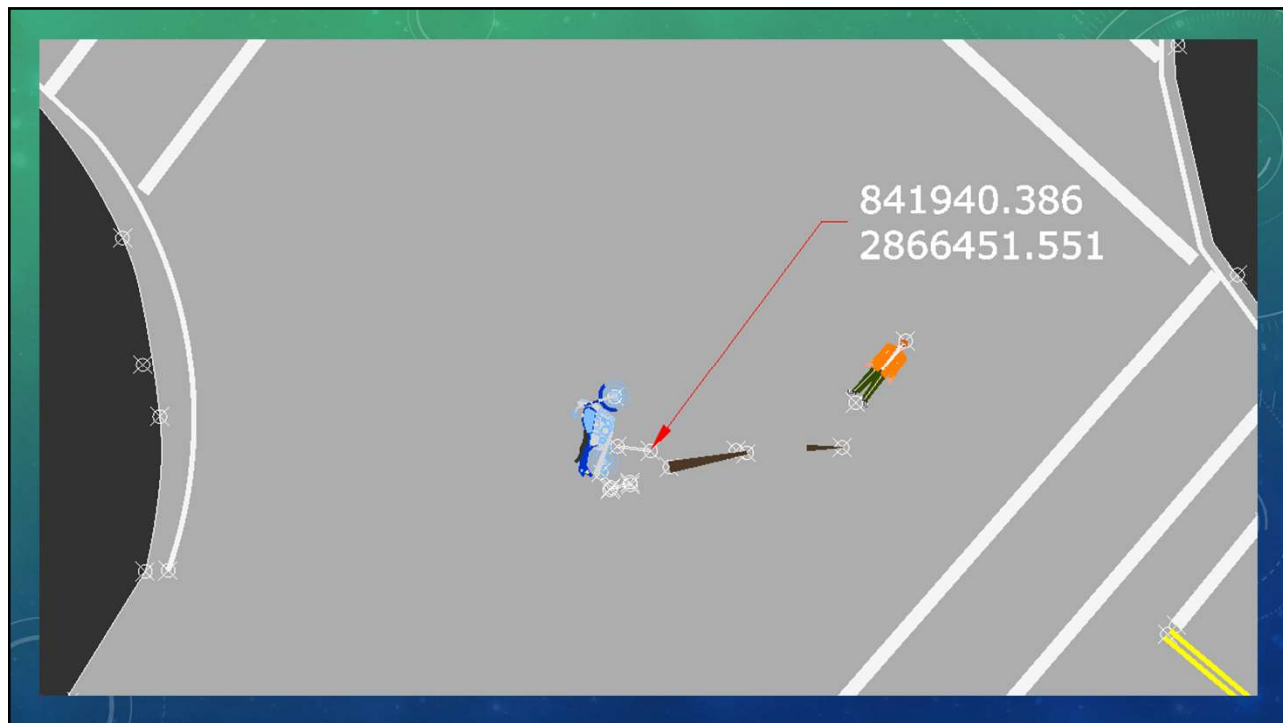
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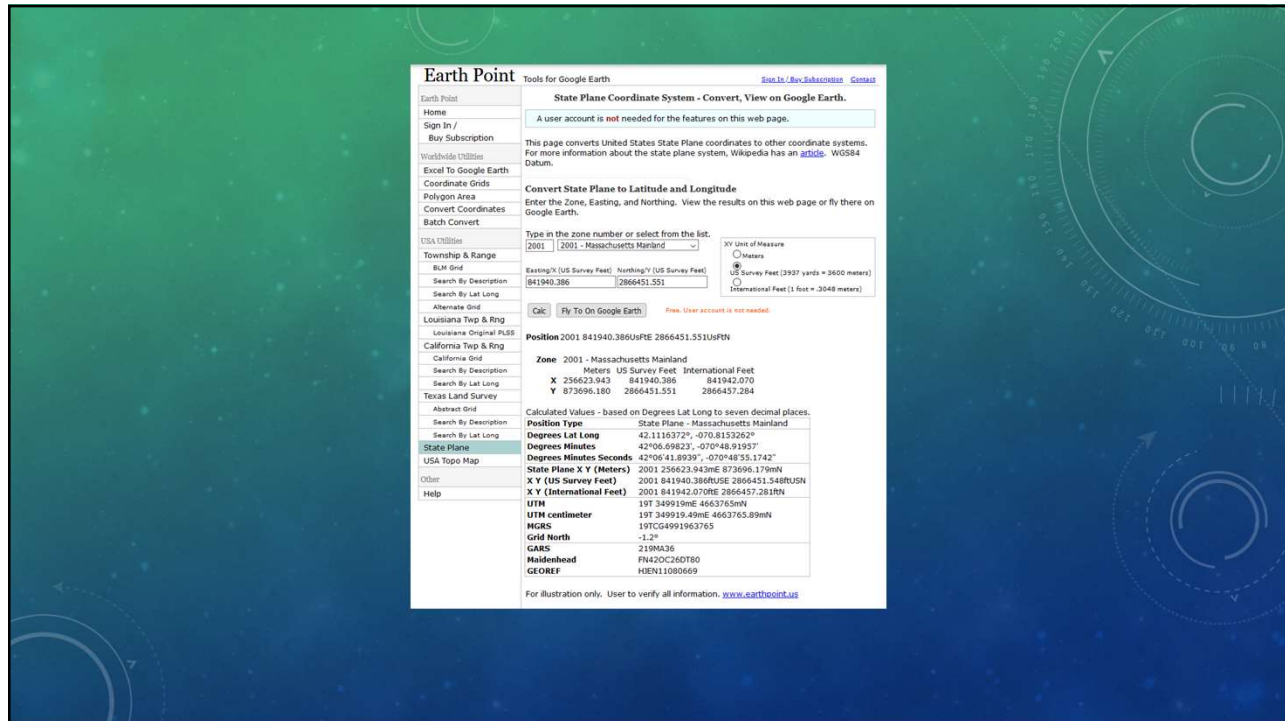
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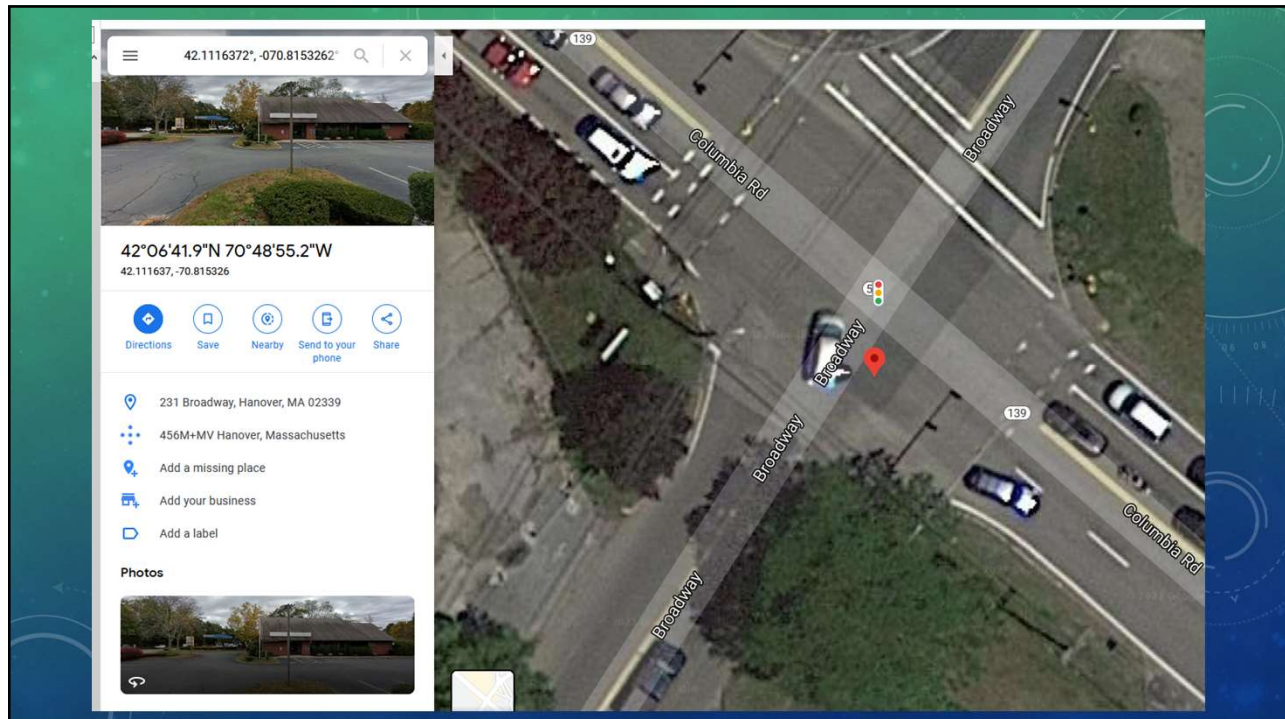
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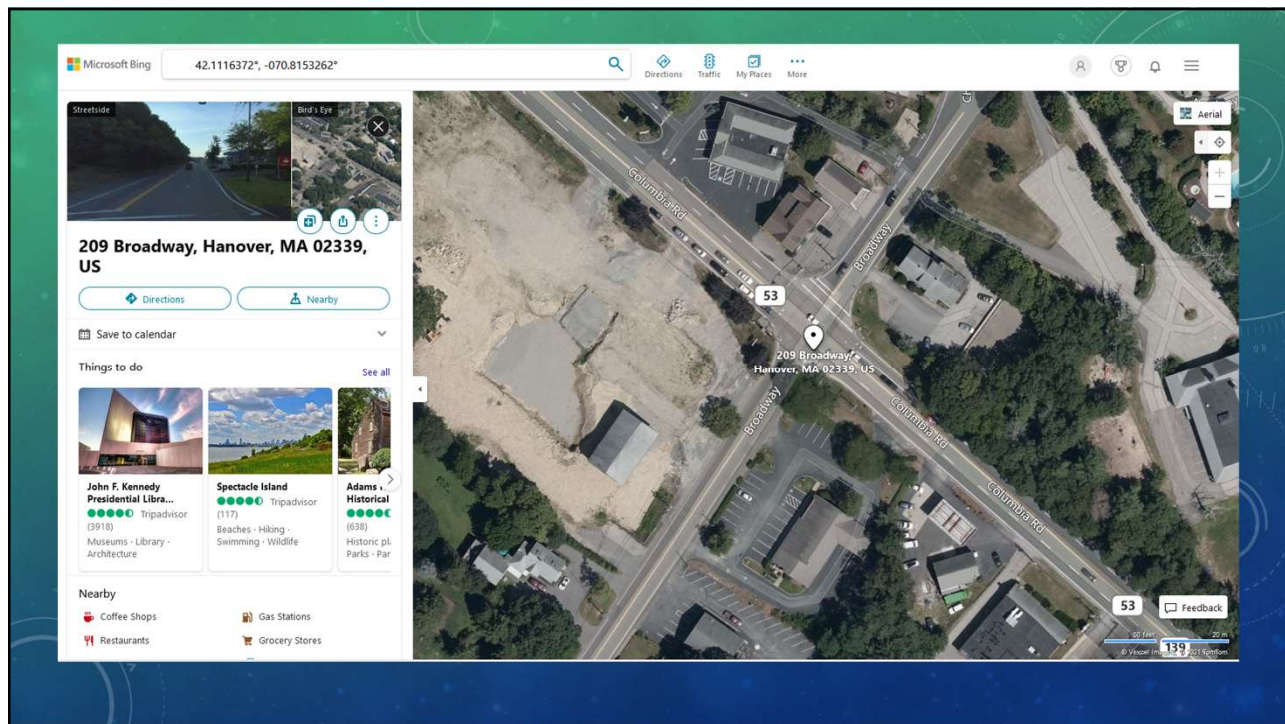
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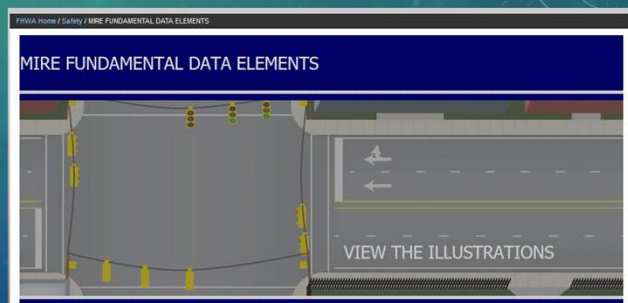
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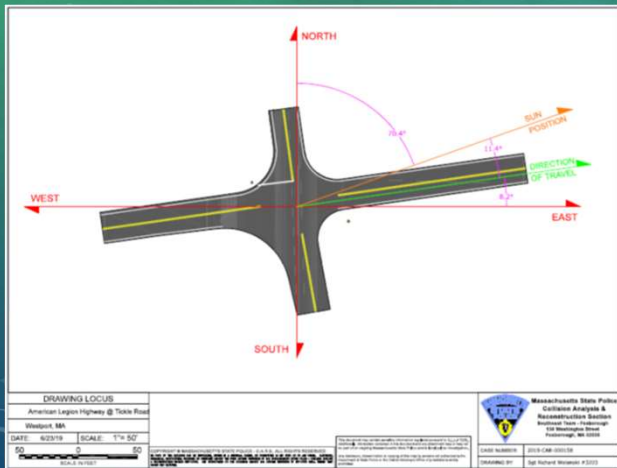
ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED - DATA ELEMENT REPORTING

- MIRE Fundamental Data Elements
 - Paved Surface Characteristics
 - Number/Type Travel Lanes
 - Shoulder, Median, & Roadside Descriptors
 - Traffic Control Devices
 - Intersection Features



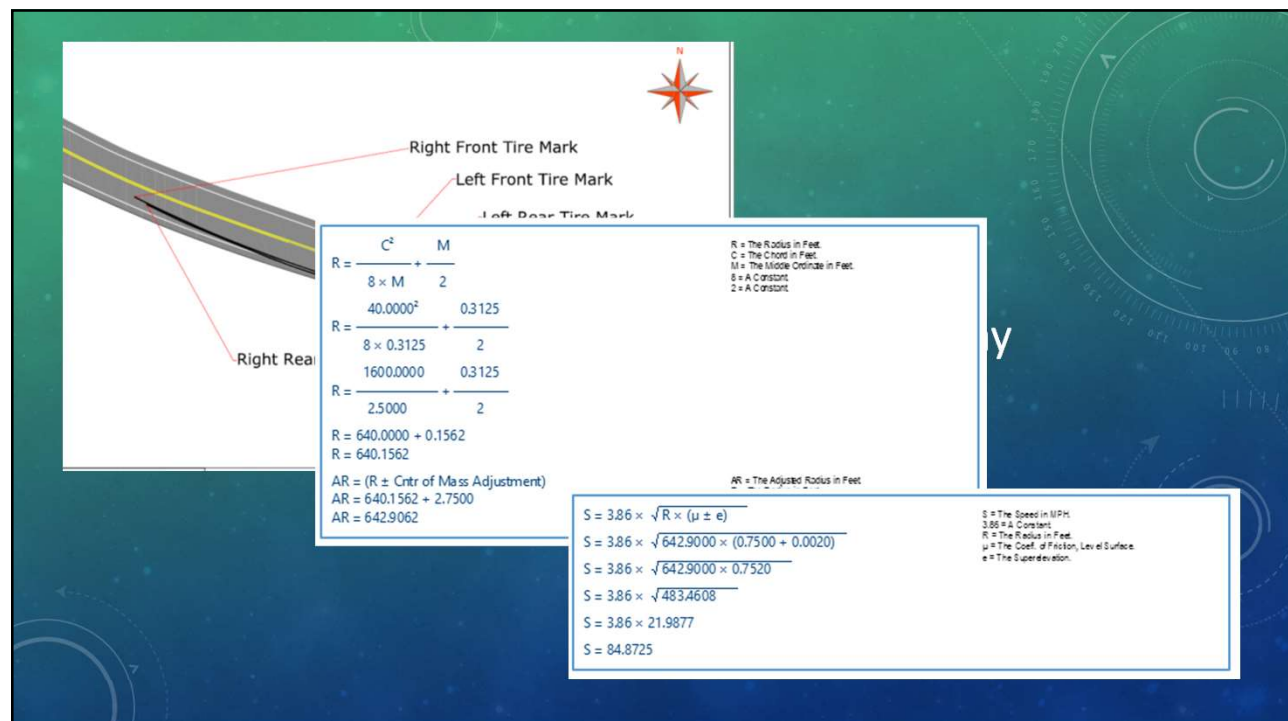
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ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED – ACCURACY IN CITATION & ADJUDICATION DATA



- Courtroom Testimony
- Roadway Design
- Safety Assessment

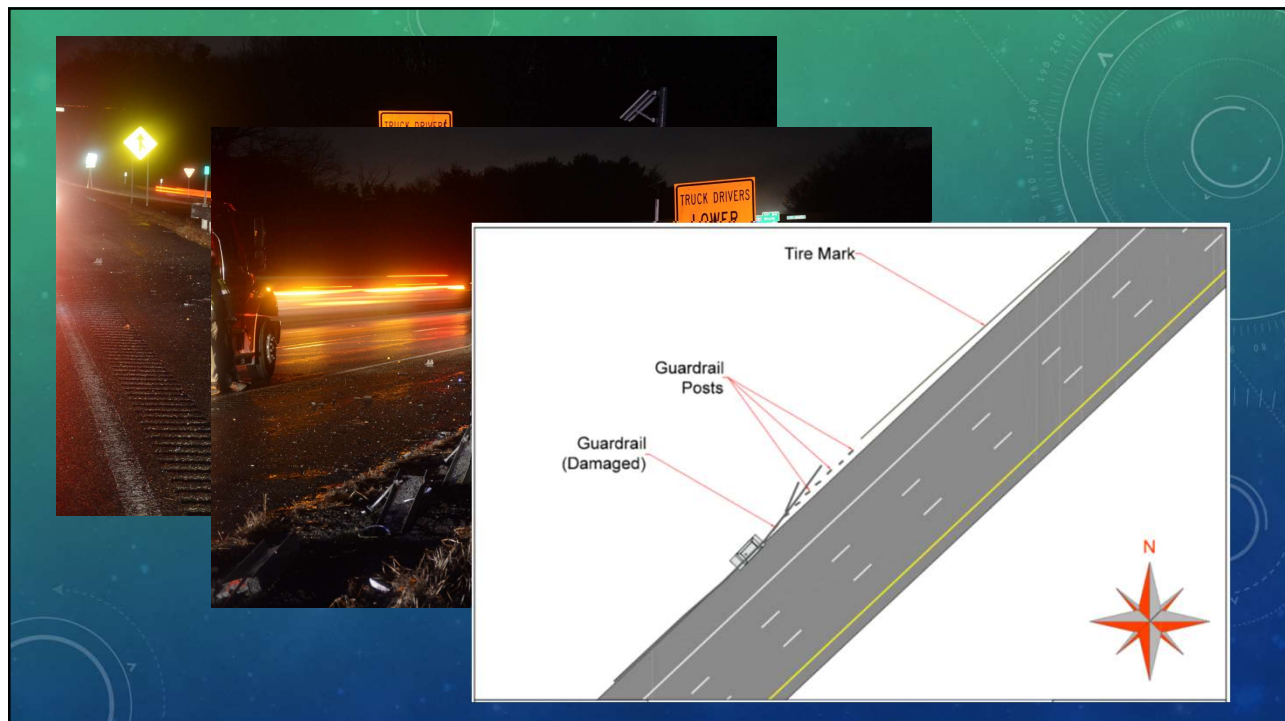
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ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED – REDUCTION IN SCENE INVESTIGATION TIME

- According to a study conducted by INRIX, Boston ranked number 1 in traffic congestion in 2019
- The average cost per driver in 2019 was \$2,205; the city of Boston lost an estimated \$4.1 Billion
- Serious injury and fatal crashes can cause delays up to 2-3 hour, and often have “downstream” effects

2019 CONGESTION RANK (2018)	URBAN AREA	HOURS LOST IN CONGESTION	2018-2019 CHANGE	2017-2018 CHANGE	INCIDENT IMPACT	COST PER DRIVER	TOTAL COST PER CITY	BIKE	TRANSIT	LAST MILE SPEED (MPH)
1 (1)	Boston, MA	149	-5%	3%		\$2,205	\$4.1B			12
2 (3)	Chicago, IL	145	4%	0%		\$2,146	\$7.6B			11
3 (5)	Philadelphia, PA	142	4%	5%		\$2,102	\$4.5B			10
4 (2)	New York City, NY	140	-4%	-3%		\$2,072	\$11B			11
5 (3)	Washington DC	124	-11%	4%		\$1,835	\$4.1B			10
6 (7)	Los Angeles, CA	103	4%	-8%		\$1,524	\$8.2B			16
7 (6)	San Francisco, CA	97	-8%	-4%		\$1,436	\$3B			10
8 (9)	Portland, OR	89	10%	-7%		\$1,317	\$1.2B			14
9 (11)	Baltimore, MD	84	5%	9%		\$1,243	\$1.3B			10
10 (12)	Atlanta, GA	82	9%	-3%		\$1,214	\$3.0B			12

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Collisions dropped from last year...

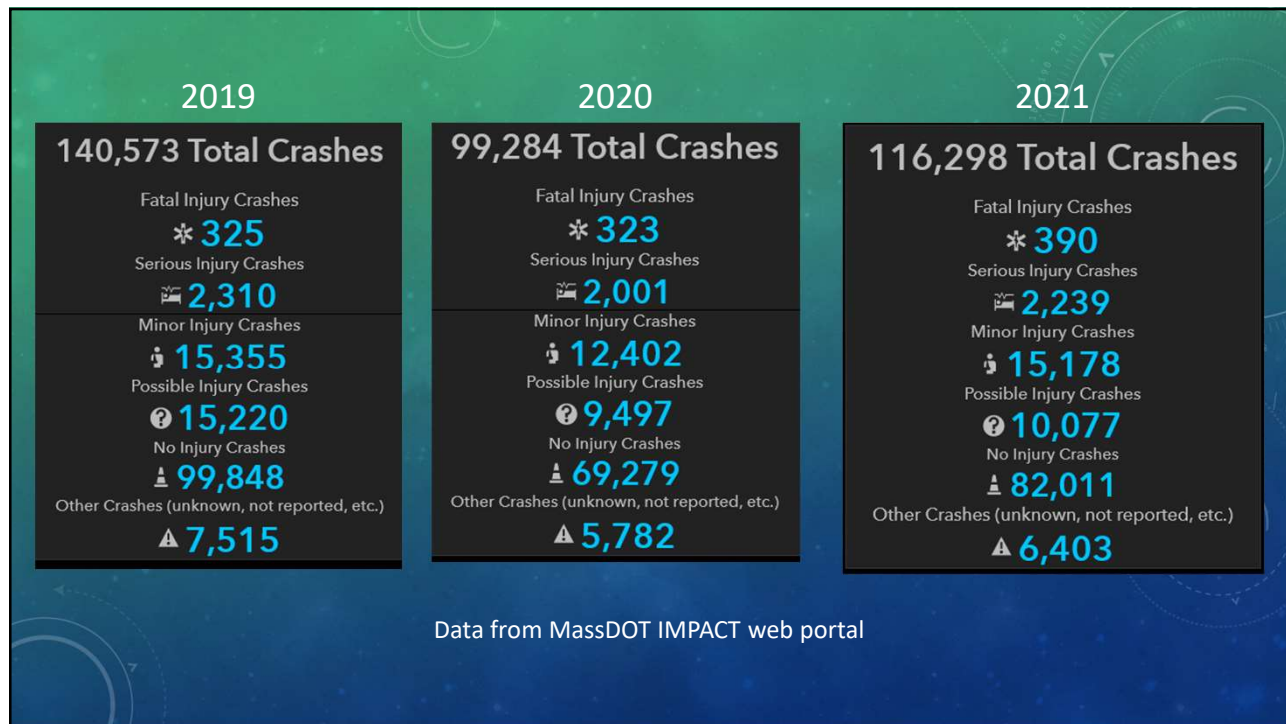


... but became **more deadly** over time.

As traffic volume dropped due to the global pandemic, vehicle speeds increased, which has played a significant role in the rise of fatality rates around the world.

2020 saw a significant decrease in congestion. However, fatality rates did not decrease in Massachusetts. Fatal crash investigations remain a significant cause of traffic delays.

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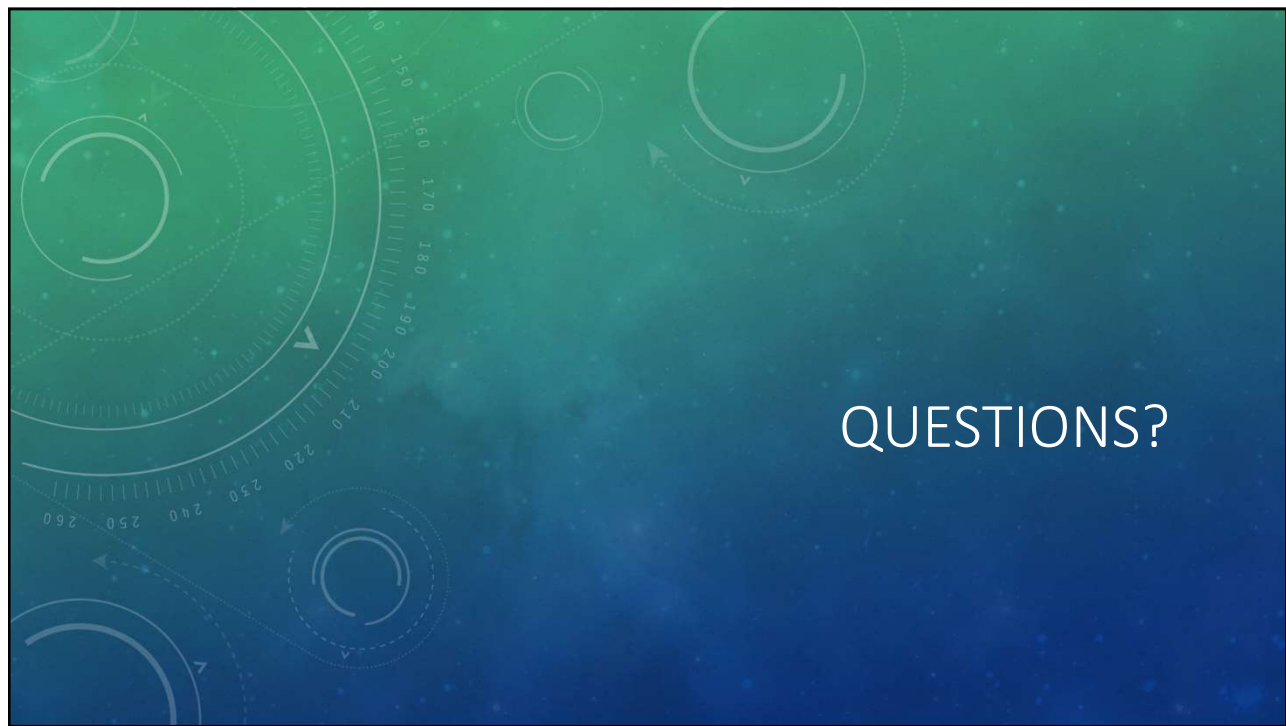


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BENEFITS OF QUICK CLEARANCE

- SAFETY
 - Reduction in secondary crashes
 - Safety of first responders in crash scene
- FINANCIAL
 - Financial cost of delays to Commonwealth & individual motorists
 - Overtime of personnel on scene
- INVESTIGATIVE
 - Ability to collect more data points
 - Accurate data collection allows for precise analysis in the future

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